THE NEWS IN LONDON. POSITION OF THE LIBERAL MINISTRY MA-TERIALLY WEAKENED.

MYSTERY OF THE CONFERENCE-A MORAL DEFEAT FOR MR. GLADSTONE-TORY AND IRISH TACTICS. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, May 17 .- Mystery is studiously proserved respecting the European Conference, the Government refusing all information in regard to the assurances of the Ministerial organs, and avoiding discussion. Mr. Gladstone has answered all questions about limiting the scope of the Conference by sphinx-like references to previous statements. The French pretensions in the meantime are believed to be increasing on account of the Ferry Government's success in imposing their own terms on China, which yields everything except the in-

The defeat of the proposed vote of censure by only 28 majority is accepted by most Liberals as equivalent to a moral defeat of the Government-For the first time the Ministry got decidedly the worst of it in debate. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach surprised everybody by the force and ability of his speech, while the weakness of Mr. [Gladstone's statement, and his evasion of the main points of the Tory attack, left his supporters in consternation. The majority for the Government, which had before been estimated at forty at the least, became altogether doubtful. Mr. Laing's (Member for Orkney) blunt declaration that he had voted before that black was white, and his refusal to do so again, expressed the real feeling of the Liberals, the Radicals excepted. Many Liberals notified to the whips that they would not vote against the Tory motion unless some express assurance were given that the Government were responsible for the safety not only of General Gordon, but of the Khartoum garrison. That responsibility the Marquis of Hartington accordingly admitted. His speech, being explicit, clear and frank, removed to some extent the unfortunate impression produced by Mr. Gladstone, but no member of the Government really met the case as stated by Lord Randolph Churchill.

AN EXCITING DIVISION.

Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, and 36 Liberals abstained from voting, including one Radical, Mr. Story, whose visit to Egypt has cleared his mind of Radical cant. Many of these hesitated long whether they should not join the six Liberals who voted with the Tories. The division was taken, amid extreme excitement. The result was uncertain up to the last moment. The Parnellites after giving out that they intended to support the Government, hoping thus to induce doubtful Liberals to abstain from voting, marched iin a body into the Tory lobby. Every pressure was used to coerce Liberals, and the whole machinery of the party was

MR. FORSTER AND THE CAUCUS.

Before and since the vote on the motion of censure The Radicals, under Mr. Chamberlain's lead, singled out Mr. Forster for punishment, the Bradford caucus yesterday passing a vote of censure, which there is no reason to believe the constituency will ratify. This fresh attempt to apply the screw to enforce the doctrine of the imperative mandate of the caucus will ultimately strengthen Mr. Forster, whose opinions and conduct in reference to Egypt are really approved by a vast popular majority.

THE FRANCHISE BILL DOOMED.

In the meantime the passage of the Franchise Bill, for the sake of which the country wishes the to remain in office, has become far less probable. The Standard announces on authority that the leaders of the Tory party in both Houses, though accepting the principle of the extension of the franchise, have resolved to reject the bill, if it reaches the Lords, on the ground that it is an incomplete measure. All quarrels are composed in order that the party may unite on this policy, and force a dissolution of Parliament.

THE TORY TRIUMVIRATE.

The Council of the National Union Conservative Association vesterday unanimously re-elected Lord Randolph Churchill chairman. This practically reverses the defeat which Lord Randolph Churchill is believed to have sustained, and restores and even increases his authority. It substitutes a triumvirate for the dual control heretofore existing in the Tory party, and gives Lord Randolph Churchill equal rank with the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote. Tory democracy is evidently to have a

THE IRISH TACTICS.

The Tory decision to reject the Franchise Bill is considered to explain the Parnellite trick in the division on the vote of censure. Mr. Parnell being convinced that he has more to expect from the Tories than from the Liberals, is delighted to aid in the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, when the Ministry has nothing more to offer. The Parnellites will now actively co-operate with the Tories, Lord Randelph Churchill serving as inter-

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the Parks and Railway Bill concluded its hearing yesterday, and will announce its decision on Tuesday. It is considered that the official evidence that the proposed line would be unsafe is a fatal blow to a scheme which the most experienced traffic manager in London declares would supply no public want. The bill is regarded by its supporters as doomed, whatever the committee may report. It is to be presumed that the committee will throw it

The Chamberlain-Watkin duel on the Channel Tunnel enterprise was fought out in the House of Commons Wednesday, ending in a signal defeat for the Watkin tunnel project, which was finally buried under a majority of 138 amid the applause of all sensible Englishmen.

The compromise on the Merchant Shipping Bill means a surrender by Mr. Chamberlain to the shipowners on many points which he hunself declared to be the essence of the bill.

THE NEW-YORK PANIC.

Full accounts of the panic in the New-York Stock Exchange have been telegraphed here. The Times has published a column daily, giving a clear and impartial narrative, the other papers dealing with the matter less fully. The Times's cordial expressions of sympathy for General Grant are shared by Englishmen generally. The business world has taken matters calmly. The public looks on, buying some good stocks when they are low. Speculative orders are coming from all over Europe. The press

reiterates its warnings against linvesting in American railways over which no control is exercised.

A private view is given to-day of the exhibition of "Notes, Harmonies and Nocturnes," by Mr. Whistler, abounding in proofs of power which the artist will not use. There are many clever and charming sketches, and a few delightful and perfect works. The Saturday Review, noticing Mr. E. E. Brown's life of Oliver Wendell Holmes, declares that of all living American writers this is the one who may most truly be said to have won the hearts

Mr. Irving's "Impressions of America," by Mr. Joseph Hatten, is fairly well received by the press, which publishes copious extracts containing Mr. Irving's remarks. The book is pronounced entertaining, with too many accounts of receptions and quotations of criticism, but containing much that is novel and interesting. Another biography of Mr. Irving, by Mr. Frederick Daly, appears to-day.

MR. IRVING'S MOVEMENTS. Mr. Irving's welcome continues most brilliant. Private invitations have been so numerous as to become embarrassing. He is engrossed in preparations for reopening the Lyceum Theatre. He visited Westminster Abbey on Tuesday by invitation of the First Commissioner of Works, and then went with him to the House of Commons, where Mr. Gladstone and many other Members of Parliament welcomed him, the papers duly devoting a leader and a paragraph to his appearance. "Twelfth Night" will not be produced till shortly before the closing of the Lyceum Theatre. It will be hardly more than a rehearsal for America.

MR. BARRETT'S CLOSING NIGHTS.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is still playing "Richelieu' at the Lyceum Theatre to thin houses. It is reported that the present lessee required Mr. Barrett against his contract to become responsible for financial loss, under the threat of closing the house,

The first game of the American Lacrosse team at Liverpool has been postponed till Monday.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

MR. GLADSTONE ON POLITICAL MATTERS STRENGTH OF THE CONSERVATIVES-THEIR ATTI-

TUDE ON THE FRANCHISE BILL. LONDON, May 17 .- Mr. Gladstone, in an interview to-day, admitted that the Conservatives, though lacking in good leadership, were gaining political unity and strength through force of public sentiment, which, he said, "actuated by erroneous impressions concerning affairs in the Soudan, was in evident revolt against th Government." The opposition, he said, in position to make use of Government's Egyptian policy for their political advantage at all, because in regard to Egypt the Ministry kept its own counsel, and the Conservatives were lacking in information. But they calculated upon the public dissatisfaction, which he would not deny ex satisfaction, were determined to block the Government for the purpose of securing time, in order to develop an saue. In regard to the specific measure, against which Premier declared that it would be the bill to enlarge the franchise. He said he was convinced that the Tory party n the House of Lords had already combined to reject this

" What will the Government do if the Lords throw back

his bill!" Mr. Gladstone was asked. "The present disposition of the Government," he answered," would favor an appeal to the country at the

Mr. Gladstone said that the business at present before Parliament could by no means be finished before the immer recess, but intimated that the Government was an appeal to the country. Circumstances might arise, he said, which would render it advisable to postpone the appeal until after the autumn session, but the appeal

face of public sentiment. THE EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM. A great deal of criticism has been provoked by the dispatch published in The Daily News this morning from correspondent at Assouan, which states that have begun a movement from Wady Halfa for the relief of Berber and Khartoum. The dispatch states that hall of the battalion of Egyptian troops have left Wady Halfa, and that the second half will start for Korosko in a short time. This is obviously an error, as a movement from Wady Halfa toward Korosko would be a retrogade movement, and could be of no service to the garrisons, either of Berber or Khartoum. It is evident that the New correspondent at Assonan has wholly misinterpreted the meaning of the movement of Egyptian troops from Wady Halfa. The object of this movement, as explained by high military authorities in London, is merely to assist the refugees from Berber and other points on the Upper Nile in their peritous journey to korosko by way of the Nile to Aboo Hammed, and thence across the Nubian Desert, where they are subject to attacks from Bisharcen and Ababdeh Arabs, to Korosko, it is certain that no serious attempt to relieve Berber or Khartoum has yet been organized, and it is considered equally certain that no serious attempt to relieve Berber or Khartoum bas yet been organized, and it is considered equally certain that ho serious attempt to relieve Berber or Robert of the Nile to t from Wady Halfa toward Korosko would be a retrogad

have been partially successful. It is known that sit Evelyn Baring has persistently favored this experiment and the large amount of gold which General Gordon arried with him into the desert is to be accounted for in

PHASES OF EUROPEAN GOSSIP. NOTES FROM THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

COACHING PARADE-ATHLETIC SPORTS-VARIOUS

TOPICS. LONDON, May 17.-The London season was formally opened to-day by the meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park. Twenty-seven coaches were in line, the best equipped and smartest of which were those of Baron Hothfield and Lord Charles Beresford. The cavalcade delayed their start until the arrival of Sir Talbot Constable, who had driven his team of chestnuts from York shire to London, 300 miles, in seven days.

W. G. GEORGE IN A FOUR MILE RUN. London Athletic Club held its spring meeting to day. In the four-mile bandicap race, which was won by starters. W. G. George, who started at the scratch, ran second. The race, which was run right to a finish, was the fastest on record. Carter's time, with his start, being tire distance in the remarkable time of 19 minutes 39 4-5 seconds. Both were much exhausted at the end of the race, George doing his utmost to catch Carter in the last half mile. The best previous amateur performance fo four miles was that of Mr. George, who topped the record with 19 minutes 493-5 seconds in March, 1882. The best professional record is 19 minutes, 36 seconds. Mr. George now asserts that he can run faster than ever at short distances, and that since be was in America he has shown a wonderfu improvement in this particular. Heavy odds will be laid on George against Myers, should they come together, for any distance over half a mile. Mr. Cowie, who will probably be Myers's opponent here for short distances, won the quarter-mile race to-day in 52 seconds, and Le won so easily that Mr. George, who was watching him closely, was greatly impressed, and expressed the opinion that Myers would have something to do beyond his cal

culations, when they meet. MINERAL OIL IN GERMANY.

Great excitement has been caused in the northern par f Germany by the success of the experiment of boring for petroleum in Pomerania. A large flowing well has just been struck at 8wantow, which yields 50 per cent of pure oil. The nearness of this locality to the Baltic Sea affords cheap and abundant transportation, and the Pom eranians are flattering themselves with the prospect of becoming independent of America and Russia by a home supply of mineral oil.

LORD ST. LEONARDS'S THREAT. Lord St. Leonards, who is still in Brentford Jail await. Continued on Second Page.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1884.-TWELVE PAGES.

DEMOCRATIC DELAYS.

THE BUSINESS OF CONGRESS NEGLECTED. THE HOUSE OFTEN WITHOUT A QUORUM-NOT MUCH BEYOND THE PASSAGE OF APPROPRATION

BILLS EXPECTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 17 .- During the week just nded business in the House has proceeded wholly by sufferance, and it was in the power of the minority at any time to block the wheels of legislation by demanding the presence of a quorum. Three of the general appropriation bills passed the Committee of the Whole, but no action on them was taken by the House, because the rules require the calling of the roll on the passage of such bills, and that would have disclosed the lack of a quorum, which the Constitution requires. Several other bills were passed, and all without a quorum. The Democrats have 34 members more than a quorum, which consists of 163 members, but on no day could the Democrats muster more than 90 votes. The slim attendance was partly due to the races and partly to an ex-cursion to some of the Virginia battlefields, but mainly to indifference and discontent. Since the loss of the Morrison bill the dominant faction of the majority seems to show greater imbecility than ever. The Hewitt bill awakened little interest, and since it was brought in the Ways and Means Committee has found itself without a quorum at every meeting. The efforts of the Southern men to arouse a sentiment favor of Internal Revenue legislation have produced no apparent result. Some of the Western Free Traders have talked some in a tentative sort of way about a bill to put salt and lumber on the free list, and they have received mild encouragement from Chairman Morrison and Mr. Hurd, but even this measure fails to excite the spiritless and indifferent majority. Even Mr. Dorsheimer's proclamation in favor of "Revenue Reform" is regarded with cool disapprobation, and the prospect now is that it will never see the light. At last accounts it had received only two signatures, and its author is said to be discouraged.

Mr. Randail seems to be the only Democratic leader who has a purpose for which he can successfully contend. He is pushing the work of the Appropriations Committee with vigor and, from the standpoint of a Democratic apostle of "Economy," with considerable success, despite the personal hostility of a majority of his party associates. In forcing through the House a bill which in its present form would seriously cripple the Consular and Diplomatic Service, and make it the laughing stock of every civilized nation. Mr. Randall showed his ability and strength in a bad cause, and made his rivals more jealous than ever. They dare not defeat his bills, and they seem to be incapable of bringing forward and passing any measure of public utility. Even the bills to forfeit the uncarned land grants of railroad companies are allowed to sumber on the calendar. Nothing has been done to reform the comage or provide for the future stability of the National bank currency.

To enumerate the things that should have been done and which have been neglected would be tedious, for they include nearly everything the public interests demand. Now the chief burden of talk is the date of final adjournment, and nobody expects much to be accomplished aside from the passage of the appropriation leader who has a purpose for which he can success

Now the enter burden of tank is the date of man appropriation plished aside from the passage of the appropriation bills and the unseating of three or four Republicans who were elected, and the putting in their places of the same number of Democrats who were not elected.

DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT MCKINLEY. Washington, May 17 .- The Star says that is understood that when the McKinley-Walcontested election case comes up House on Monday, Frank Hurd will defend the House on Monday. Frank Hurd will defend the claim of McKinley, his greatest opponent on the Ways and Means Committee, against the claim of Wallace, the Democratic contestant. The reason for this action on the part of Mr. Hurd is found in the fact that Mr. Wallace declared on the stimp that he was a better protectionist than Mr. McKinley. Wallace is looked upon also as a process of Mr. Couverse, who moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill, and some of the tariff reformers say that they prefer a Republican protectionist to increasing the protectionist element in their own party. Morrison and other reformers, it is said, will add their voice and vote to that of Mr. Hurd's, and McKinley may retain his seat, despite the adverse report of the elections committee.

SENATOR ANTHONY TO RESIGN. HIS HEALTH WILL NOT PERMIT HIM TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF A SENATOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.-It is stated to-nigh upon what is said to be excellent authority that Senator Authory will resign his seat in the Senate next week or, at the latest, the week following. Iff-health is assigned as the cause of the step contemplated by him. The doc tors consulted by him have unanimously de-clared that he cannot perform the duties of the office, except at the risk of his life It is to their urgent remonstrances that he has floully de cided to yield. Ever since the last attack, which over took him in New-York, when on his way to Washington to attend the opening of Congress, he has been in a delicate state of health. On rare occasions only has he occupied his seat in the Senate at the present session. He has taken no part in the discussions, and did practically no was clear that he was unable to bear the strain which the performance of his official duties would have put the performance of his official dates would have put upon him. It was owing to this fact that the Senate re-fused for a long time to proceed to the election of a President pro tempore; and when it finally did, it did so only with the understanding that SenatorAnthony as soon as elected should resign and give Mr. Edmunds an oppor-tunity to be chosen in his stead. This action of the Senate at that time is said to have been keenly fell by Senator Anthony, who thought himself able to enter upon the duties of presiding officer. By many it is believed to have broken his spirit, and to have been resented by him though remonstrances on the part of his personal friend though remonstrances on the part of his personal friend were not wanting.

Senator Antaony has been in the Senate for five con-

A CONGREGATION DEFRAUDED.

THE TREATMENT AN ITALIAN CHURCH RECEIVED FROM ITS PASTORS.

Boston, May 17.—The completion of arrange ments for the purchase of Father Taylor's Bethel, in Han-over-st., this city, to be used as an Italian church, has brought to light a curious, if not criminal, state of affairs in connection with the subscriptions for and purchase of an Italian church some years ago. Land and a small brick building were bought, the intention being for the building to serve for a few years until sufficient money ould be raised to replace it with a better building. Father Joachim, of the Franciscan Order, to which the property was assigned, was made pastor of the church, and in the years of his pastorate subscriptions to the amount of \$30,000 was placed in his hands for the erec tion of a new church. Father Joachim continually repre sented that the finances were in a flourishing condibut would give no specific information concerning them. The parishioners subsequently learned that there were no funds; that even the church they then occupied had been mortgaged by Joachim for \$10,000, and that he had berrowed\$10,000 from members of the congregation, many of them leaning him their all. One of the creditors finally asked Joachim for his money and began a civil suit against him. Joachim gave bonds, mortgaged his library and household furniture for \$4,000 and then suddenly

and nousehold firmiture for \$4,000 and then suddenly went to Europe.

The congregation afterward learned that Joachim on reaching Europe had left the priesthood, built a costly house in Toscanas, Italy, and was living in regal elegance. The church property was in the name of the Franciscan Order, and the congregation could get no satisfaction.

Father Bontizee succeeded Joachim and appeared to adopt the same tactics. Considerable money was turned cover to thin but he paid nothing not even interest on the adopt the same factice. Considerable money was furned over to him, but he paid nothing, not even interest on the \$10,000 mortgage. Father Boniface is also charged with having adopted, when the parishioners would give no more money, an unchristian-like and brutal course toward them, refusing the last sacrament to those toe poor to pay for it, and exterting considerable sums from those whe could pay. The Italians have now broken away from their pastor and organized a new society, which will come under control of the Archbishop.

A STOCK BROKER'S STORY OF ROBBERY.

BOSTON, May 17 .- James A. Cullen, an East Boston stock broker, who started with a companion named Caseo for Kanaas City, has returned here and reacrts that Caseo robbed h'm of \$1,500 in the Hotel Brunswick, New-York, and decamped.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the Hotel Brunswick, and was informed by the proprietor that neither of the name was known by him, and he was sure that no complaint of any robbery had been made to him in several years.

A BUST OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. Boston, May 17 .- The bust of Wendell Phillips by Joseph Milmore is to be purchased by the friends | dressed, but nothing in their clothing indicated who they

of Mr. Phillips and presented to the Metropolitan Mu-seum, in Central Park, New-York, to be placed by the side of Charles Sumner.

FATHER AND LOVER DROWNED. THE TRAGICAL END OF AN ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, May 17. -A great sensation has been caused here the elopement of Miss Ella Farrer, daughter of J. H. Farrer, with John Biggs. Biggs's attentions to the young woman had been bitterly opposed by the Farrer family. The father was absent from home when the couple left, but his son apprised him of the departure of the lovers, and procuring a buggy, the two started in pursuit. Biggs and Miss Farrer, unconscious of the chase, arrived at the river, and entering a skiff, started at the river, and entering a skiff, started across. Hardly had they left the bank, however, when the pursuers dashed down to the shore. Jumping into another boat, the father and son gave chase, at the same time calling upon the fovers to stop. This call was unheeded. About half way across the river, the boat containing the fugitives was overhauded, and dropping their ears, the father and son sprang into Biggs's boat. The former grappled with Biggs. A struggle ensued in the moonlight between the two men, in the course of which the skiff was overturned. The brother, who had in the meantime succeeded in getting his sister into the other boat, reached the shore in safety, but father and and lever out were drowned. and lover toth were drowned.

The next morning a searching party found the body of Biggs ledged against a pile of drift. Mr. Farrer's body has not yet been discovered.

THE ACQUITTAL OF WHEELER.

A PAPER SIGNED BY THE JURY STATING THAT THE VERDICT WAS AN IMPARTIAL ONE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

CANTON, Miss., May 17 .- At the conclusion of the Wheeler-Matthews murder trial on May 15, at Hazelhurst, Copiah county, Mississippi, the jury which acquitted Wheeler signed the following document which has been given to the press: "Being fully aware of the solemn duty resting upon us in this case, which has ex-cited so much public interest at home and abroad, and having now rendered our decision, we desire to make

anything to do with our decision.

Second—We knew it was impossible to give satisfaction in the case and we have not tried, but have rendered our verifict regardless of criticism from private individuals or the public

Press.

Third—On returning to the jury room we united in a solemn prayer to God to enlighten our minds and purity our hearts so as to enable us to see our duty and to decide the ease upon the evidence delivered from the stand.

RELIEF FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] VICKSBURG, Miss., May 17.—There is much uffering reported by the floods. The United States mail steamer, Captain Miller, in coming up yesterday morning put off a large quantity of Government rations. At Sargent, 11 barrels of neal, 3 of pork and 1 box of meat; at Waterproof, 45 barrels of meal, 10 of pork and 4 bexes of meat; at Service Landing, 17 barrels of meal, 5 of pork and 1 box of meat; at Kemps, 32 barrels of meal, 4 boxes of meat and 8 barrels of pork; at Hard Times, 65 barrels of meal, 10 barrels of pork; at Hard Times, 65 barrels of meal, 10 barrels of pork and 8 boxes of meat, and at Point Pleasant, 32 barrels of meal, 7 of pork and 8 boxes of meat. Captain Randiette states that supplies were asked for at other points but he had no authority to distribute at other than the points named.

LOSING \$10,000 BY HIS CRIME.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.-Judge Penrose to-day filed his report in the matter of the estate of the late Mary L. Davidson. The question at issue was to take from one Richard Carden the interest on \$10,000. The young man Carden is not a relative of the Davidsons, but was taken by them out of pure sympathy when he was three years of age. By the will of Miss Davidson \$10,000 was set aside in trust for the care of Carden, and in obedience to a wish of the decedent her residuary legatees set aside an dditional \$10,000 for, him provided he behaved himself properly. Last December the house was robbed of two gold watches, some other property and \$2,500 in money, and when subsequently the robbery was traced to Carden the family turned into out and withheld the additional \$10.000 bequeathed by Mary Davidson. The Judge to-day approved of this action, ruling that the life and character of Carden were found to be such that it the testart's were pow here also would not only with

A MESSAGE IN A CORKED BOTTLE.

PRINCETON, May 17 .- A dispatch was recived here to-day from Asbury Park, N. J., saying that a orked bottle had been found on the beach there, which son, Nassau-st., Princeton, N. J. In the corner was written in pencil: "When you get this I will be in the outron of the deep." John Anderson, age about twenty-our, of Princeton, went to Asbury Park a few days ago • seek employment. His father knows nothing of his novements, He will start for Asbury Park to investi-ate. The dispatch added that it was thought the affair rays a hour.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 17 .- The hisorical party of the First Corps to-day visited the battle, ield of Spottsy vania Court House. The spot on the Alsop farm where Sedgwick was killed was identified and marked by a stone until the Sixth Corps can build a amusing scene took place on the Alsop farm. A member of the party banced to a son of Mrs. Alsop, who was present, a five-dollar bill, saying, "On this day twenty years ago I stole a side of bacon from your mother and I want you to give her this to pay for it."

WHITE GIRLS AND COLORED MEN. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

LEXINGTON, Ga., May 17.-At a colored picac in this county, white women and men were in attendance. The Echo, the local paper, says : "Some of the girls

DAMAGE CAUSED BY STARKS FROM AN ENGINE PHILADELPHIA, May 17 .- A dispatch to The Times from Norristown, Penn., says: "The jury in the the civil case of Dr. Samuel Freedley, of Potts Londing, against the Phtladelphia and Reading Railroad Company, readered a worder this evening in favor of the plaintiff for \$20,822, the full amount of damages claimed for a loss of the plaintiff adveiling and other buildings, furniture, paintings and statuary, by a fire which originated from the sparks of a freight engine.

McKinney, May 17 .- Hail fell here to the average depth of four inches, destroying the fields of wheat, corn, cotton and oats. The fruit trees were stripped.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New-Castle, Del., May 17.—Five prisoners were pub-liely whipped here to-day, four convicted of larceny, getting ten lashes each, and one, a burglar, getting twenty lashes, in addition to an hour in the pilloty.

twenty lashes, in addition to an hour in the pillory.

TOBACCO PLANTS NIPPED BY FROST.

LANCASTER, Penn., May 17.—There was a heavy frost in Lancaster County last night. It is reared that damage has been done to the young tobacco plants.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to-day elected national delegate, Henry, F. Sheridan, of Massachusetts; national secretary, P. O. Mediellis, of Indians; national treasurer, John McSorley, of Massachusetts; board of national directors, Jeremiah Crowley, of Massachusetts; Cornelius Harrigan, of Minnesota; M. A. Shea, of Massachusetts; F. B. Murphy, of lows, and J. S. O'Conner, of Ohlo.

DEFRAUDING A RAILROAD COMPANY.

DEFRAUDING A RAILROAD COMPANY.

BT. Louis, May 17.—Frank Medianess, weighmaster of
the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has been arrested for fraud
in weighing cars. He is said to have been bribed by
thippers. One firm of humber dealers is said to have
saved \$70,000 by his short weights.

WORCESTER, May 17.—It is now known that of death occurred from the Pakschoag Mill fire, the being George Snow, a lad of tifteen.

THE STEAMER PROVIDENCE DISABLED.
PROVIDENCE, May 17.—The steamer Providence, of the
Fall River Line, arrived at Newport this morning from
New-York, and was disabled by the breaking of her shaft.
The Fall River freight was taken out and for warded. CRUSHED TO DEATH.

PITTSBURG, May 17.—A dispatch from Altoona, Benn, says: "This merning the bodies of two boys, age twenty, were found crushed in a lumber car. They were well-

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

MR. SABIN ON THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK. THE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE IN NEW-YORK WILL NOT AFFECT THE CAMPAIGN.

IRT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. STILLWATER, Minn., May 17 .- Senator Sabin, who is now here, says: "I have never expected, or intended, even if requested, to retain the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee after the Chicago Convention and I told the sub-committee so plainly at the time I was chosen. The occupant of that position would be obliged to give up all his business interests and attend strictly to the campaign. This I could not do under any circumstances. Furthermore, it is now asserted that for a public official, drawing a salary from the United States, to levy or receive assessments for political purposes would render him liable to imprisonment in the

purposes would render him liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary."

"You are credited," said the reporter, "with having expressed fear lest the financial troubles in New-York would be attributed to the Republican party and would militate against its success this fail. Have you such fears i"

"No. sir; I never either expressed or felt any fears about the success of the Republican party this fail. I don't feel any now. I remember laughingly telling the story to some friends in a New-York hotel about the increase of Democratic majorities in a southern portion of Minuesota, which had a severe hall-storm before the election. From this only could any reporter ever have found a thread to spin such a yarn from."

BROOKLYN YOUNG REPUBLICANS SPEAK. RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE NATIONAL CON-VENTION-A COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club held a meeting in Music Hall, Brooklyn, last night, "to consider what action shall be taken by the club in reference to the approaching National Republican Convention at William H. Nichols, the president of the club, presided. After a brief introductory address from Mr. Nichols, the secretary, James S. Case, read the resoluons which had been prepared by the Advisory Commit

tee. The most salient points are the following:

Resolved, That the members of this club appeal to the delegates to the National Republican Couvention to adopt only such measures and to nominate only such measures are the platform shall pledge the party specifically (1) to complete Civil Service Reform by the repeal of the four years have of 1820 and of the tenure-of-office acts of 1867-69, and by taking all subordinate offices out of party politics; (2) to reduce taxation in such manner that there can be no just complaint of excessive rates and inconsistencies in import duties; (3) to provide for the cessation of compulsory silver coinage, and for such amendments to our organic law as shall prevent any possible return to the evils of a depreciated currency; and that it shall recognize fully that all legislation and administration must be for the good of the whole people and not for party ends or private gain.

carty ends or private gain.

They ask for candidates who will mean the platform; those character, ability and known opinions will comend them to the political independence and business. They ask for candidates who will mean the platform; whose character, ability and known spinions will commend them to the political independence and business conservatism of the whole country; who are free from past or present affiliations with objectionable political methods or with party factions, who are untainted with financial heresies, who are above suspicion and reproach in political and personal integrity, and whose campaign would not be one of defence.

The resolutions were moved by W. H. Williams, who

We are non-partisan in local matters simply because National politics have no place in local affairs. On the other hand, we do not belong to that despicable class of nondescripts and what-is-its who, unable to choose be-tween either party, tamely relinquish the privileges of the ballet.

He hoped that a candidate would be chosen by the Republican Convention who would be personally unassailable, representative of the best citizens and standing on a platform honest and patriotic. After a National Republican victory the club would return to the advocacy of on-partisan rule in local affairs.

Aifzed T. White seconded the resolutions in be half of the Executive Committee. He said that the business of the club was to express no preference for any candidate nor to cast any siur upon a candidate, but to send a committee to the Chicago Convention that would not insist on the nomination of one man or the rejection of another, but to say: "We desire not the success of any special man or the defeat of any special man, out above all the nomination of such a man as will in-

Elisha Winter objected that the resolutions were too vague and ambiguous. He thought the committee should vague and ambiguous. He thought the committee should be sent to Chicago to pledge the support of the club for the Republican nominee; otherwise the club would have little influence. Clarence W. Bowen thought that the einb should say at Chicago: "Unless we can have a man whom the young men can support with entunsiasm, a man of the highest character and uncoubted sloility, then we had better not try to work at all." He mentioned candidates who would be acceptable on these terms—"the United States Senator from Vermont"; "the son of our former President, the gentlessan from Hilmols"; "the Postmaster-General, who is minding his business like a business man and not trying to further his Illinois"; "the Postmaster-General, who is minding his business like a business man and not trying to further his chances for the Presidency"; General Hawley, and William M. Evarts. All the names were received with

Mr. Knight said that he was in perfect accord with the resolutions. He thought that some public men were stabbed in the back by calumines in the press and elsewhere. "We have one man standing out as the head and front of the Republican party who has been stabbed in the back—traduced by men of the Democratic party and of the Republican party." [Cheers and cries of "Blaine."] Mr. Knight offered the following to be added to the resolutions:

Whereas, It has been conclusively demonstrated by the James G. Biaine is the candidate for the Presidency of a large majority of the States that have been repeatedly carried by the Republican party in its National elections, Resourced, That we, the Brookiyn Young Republican Club, respectfully request and urge the delegates from the State of New-York to vote for James G. Elaine as the nominee for President of the United States at the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago in June. [Appianse.]

Mr. Nichols ruled that the resolution was out of order because the Constitution provided that such matters must first pass through the Executive and Advisory Committees.

Mr. Regan thought well of Blaine and Lincoln, but

Mr. Regai thought well of Blaine and Lincoln, but favored the renomination of Chester A. Arthur. A. J. Coombs wanted the Republican party to seeme a glorious victory "not only for the man but for the principles which the man enunciates." He thought it had taste for the friends of any canditate to ask the ciub to indorse him either directly or indirectly. Judging by the appliance with which this expression was received most of the members present were of the same opinion.

Mr. Parsons thought it was idle to attempt to instruct the delegates as to what they should do. The resolutions should have preceded the election of delegates. After some further discussion the resolutions were carried unanimously, and the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of fifty, including himself, with power to add to their number, to present the resolutions to the Republican Convention at Chicago.

A TALK WITH SENATOR HARRISON.

THE PANIC CONFINED TO SPECULATORS-BLAINE MOST LIKELY TO BE NOMINATED. Senator Harrison, of Indiana, was seen at the

Gilsey House last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter, who inquired for his views upon the financial situation. He "I am glad to see by the evening papers that matters

are mending. The hard trouble, I take it, is over. I do not set myself up as en authority in finance, and so can only tell you what I observe. The condition of things in the country is very different from what it was in 1873. Then there had been great overtrading. Everybody was in debt. The farmers even had borrowed money to build barns. The effect of the partic became very widespread. The present situation is better. Farmers are out of debt. Men have been living within their means and saving a little. Business has been conservatively transacted. There has has been conservatively transacted. There has been no overtrading. So I think the financial flurry of this year will be confined to Wall Street. The values there have been fictitious. The real value of stocks is just as great now as ever. Railroads earn just as much to-day as a week ago. The whole thing has been a panic among

opeculators."
When asked concerning politics, the Senator said:
"While I have no concealments, I have very little to
lay. It appears very probable that Mr. Blaine will be
the Republican nomines."

"While I have no concealments, I have very little to the Republican nomines."

"Who will be nominated by the Democrats!"

"Sam Tilden if he is alive and will accept. His refusals are growing fainter and fainter. But his silence and coyness have acted on the Democrats like a maiden's 'no' to her lover, which serves only to make him the more inpetious. I am not certain whether Tilden would be strong or weak. It would have to be tested here is New-york. He would be weak with us except as Hendricks would strengthen him. If the Democrats are to elect a man, Tilden would be the best possible candidate. At the white House, being feeble and slockly, he could refuse to see any one but the doctor and nurse. The Democrats would kill a well man in six mouths."

not candidates for election to the corporation of Yale Col-lege to succeed Mason Young, whose term expires in June and who is a condidate for re-election. ANOTHER FAST TRIP BY THE OREGON;

NOT TO OPPOSE MASON YOUNG.

NEW-HAVEN, May 17 .- William C. Whitney

and Samuel Huntington have announced that they are

The steamship Oregon, of the Guion Line, arrived at Quarantine last night, six days and fifteen hours out from Queenstown. This beats any previous record except that of six days and ten hours and ten minutes made by the Oregon berself recently.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ALL QUIET IN WALL STREET.

BETTER FEELING IN THE STOCK MARKET. NO FAILURES AND NO TROUBLE-A TENDENCY TO-

WARD HIGHER PRICES. There was nothing in the appearance of Wall Street or the conduct of Wall-Street men, yesterday, to distinguish the day from any other. The activity and earnestness which always characterize it were perceptible on every side, but they were not impeded by idle curiosity. The customary business was transacted more readily and promptly because its channels were not clogged. The Stock Exchange was not specially a point of attraction. except to those whose business was on the floor. Strangers, as usual, stopped to look at the Sub-Treasury, in blissful ignorance that their backs were turned to the Stock Exchange, and bright eyes grew larger at the fabulous accounts of the wealth store in the Sub-Treasury vaults. The statue of Washington standing on the steps was admired, but the busy place toward which the great President's gaze is directed was not noticed.

There were many rumors floating about the Exchange during the morning hours. They were indefinite and vague. No one could explain his fears, for he was not certain that he had any reason for fear. Business had begun, however, and consequently something was sure to take place. The fears were groundless, and the day passed without a single important announcement. Indeed, the lack of stirring incidents made the day seem duller than usual. The rumors which disturbed the market assumed no definite shape.

The stock market opened active and strong at a general advance from the closing prices on the day before. The dread of something unknown depressed prices for several hours, but as time passed without its being realized, the market became first less active, then dull and steady, and finally strong. The delivery hour was again greeted with cheers, and a letter from the president of the United States Express Company, which was read from the rostrum, was received with quiet amusement. The business in the company's stock amounted to 266 shares-16 at 55, 50 at 4912, and 200 at 45. In the last hour there were no sales of it, but at 45 the stock closed 13 per cent lower than on Friday. The decline was merely an incident in the speculation, remarkable only because it was exceptional.

The market was slightly more active than on the previous day. The final prices again showed material gains in spite of the early depression. The coal shares were weak, and Reading, after opening in sympathy with the general market, fell from 3414 to 2934 and closed at 3212-a final decline of 1 per cent. Louisville and Nashville was a second exception to the rule in the active stocks. It opened unchanged, but advancing the fraction to 354. declined steadily until in the last hour it touched 31. It rallied in the late dealings to 34. St. Paul was again the most active stock, and after declining to 695s it rose 3 per cent. Western Union was conspicuously strong, and after a fractional decline to 5478 rose to 5788, and closed at the highest point. Lake Shore was steadier than on Friday, and at 89 was 1 per cent higher. New-York Central opened 58 higher at 11114 and its first price was the lowest. It touched 114, but yielding 1 per cent still closed 23s per cent higher than on the previous

day.

The general course of the market in the afternoon prices, and although

The general course of the market in the afternoon was toward a higher range of prices, and although the last figures were not the best a material advance was established. There was an unusual demand for stocks in small parcels.

The Loan Committee of the Clearing House yesterday continued its labors in connection with the issue of loan certificates. The amount issued to the banks was \$7,000,000, making about \$10,000,000 issued in the last three days.

THE BROKEN NEWARK BANK. THE RECEIVER FINDS A DEFICIT OF OVER A MIL-LION DOLLARS.

Receiver Wilkinson, of the Newark Savings Institution, came to this city yesterday and collected \$150,000 which was due to the institution upon the call loans handed over to the president by Fisk & Hatch. President Dodd appeared at the bank and was engaged during the day in assisting the receiver and receiving visitors. He was pale and areworn. He explained that the \$840,000 on deposit with Fisk & Hatch had been received by the firm from the Government for called bonds and had been allowed to remain with the firm for reinvestment. The bank received interest on the cash deposits with the firm, but nothing was paid on the bonds. Mr. Dodd said that if Fisk & Hatch should resume the bank would be all right, but it would not affect the action of the Chancellor, or change his purpose of winding up the bank. In Mr. Dold's opinion there could be no very considerable loss to depositors in any case.

The bond of Receiver Wilkinson for \$100,000 was approved yesterday, the bondsmen being John P. Wakeman, J. D. Harrison, Oscar Mockridge and S. S. Battin. At 3 p. m. the receiver submitted to the Chanceller a preliminary report. He stated that the books were in good order and that there was no trouble except in respect to Fisk & Hatch The report is as follows:

At interest with Fisk & Hatch: U. S. Stocks...... Deposit and Interest..... Total \$2,881,632 04

Received from Fisk & Hatch cash and securities valued by them at \$2,347,968 47. This value is subject to a reduction of \$450,000.

Actual assets, not including debts from Fisk & Hatch:

Cash. Loans on Collateral Loans on Mortgages. Loans on Mortgages.
Real Estate.
U. S. Bonds, 4½s.
U. S. Bonds, 3%
Montclair Gas and Water Co.
Estimated Premium on Government I Estimated Premium on Government Bonds Estimated Accrued Interest on Loans .83,115.804.55 Also received from Fisk & Hatch \$100,000 00 50,000 00 27,200 00 31,532 24 316,999 98

Total assets on hand estimated at \$4,991,336 77. To this is to be added claims on Fisk & Hatch not now valued. Of these assets the cash, United States bonds and loans on collaterals, amounting to over \$2,900,000, can almost immediately be divided, being about 30 percent of the liabilities. Liabilities.

The deficiency shown here is \$1,165,197 51, which is subject to reduction by the possible recovery of assets from Fisk & Hatch. The question of the agreement between the bank officers and Fisk & Hatch was freely canvassed yesterday in Newark and some doubt was raised as to the pro-

priety of the peremptory action of the Chancellor in ordering the bank to be closed and a receiver appointed. Regarding the agreement with Fisk & Hatch, President Dodd said that it began a year ago. The Government was calling bonds and it was not convenient or safe to be running back and forth to New-York with bonds every few days, and so they were left with Fisk & Hatch. The only authority the firm had, said Mr. Dodd, was to exchange them when called for, and they had no authority to substitute other bonds for them, and certainly none to use the bonds for their own purposes. Treasurer Carter of the bank said that he never authorized Fisk & Hatch to use the boads for their own relief or to substitute bonds for them other than governments. Several former managers who resigned about the first of the present year stated that they never knew the bonds were in the custody of Fisk & Hatch. H. Fraenzel, one of the present managers, said that a meeting of the Board of Directors was held last Tuesday and the auditing committee reported that it had made a thorough investigation of all papers and securities and found them to correspond with the books of the bank.

The run on the Howard and Dinne Savings banks was continued. The semi-annual dividend of the Howard is due this week and the loss of interest to poor depositors will be serious. Yesterday the Howard received \$200,000 in cash from New-York. Both banks are well prepared for a run, and it is expected that they will resume their ordinary routine ago. The Government was calling bonds and it